been inserted in melodramas of the past decade

stands a barn of realistic proportions and color

thrusis his good right arm athwart the lever end of the chute, thus stopping the rapid de-scent of the unconscious heroine to what must have been certain death. All this forms a tableau on which the curtain comes down, amid terrific applause and the shrill whistles of the gallery boys.

The element of character plays no importan

part in the farces that come from Europe now-

adays. They are ingeniously fitted together

but do not depend for effect on the personalities

of the figures that illustrate them. The indi

viduals might be labelled "young man," "old

woman," and so on, and that would describe

them with sufficient accuracy. But to disre-

gard the details of characterization damage

the values. The most mechanical successful

farce derived some assistance of probability. contrast or motive from the particular nature

of its character, and it is unsafe to ignore this

fact. Thus in "His Absent Boy" at the Gar-den a neglect of this element at first imperilled

the performance. One of the principal characters is that of a wife who has believed for years

the tale that the money she has given to her husband every month is devoted to the education

of his son by a former marriage. There i no such son. The woman, in a spirit of affec-

NEXT WINTER'S OPERA.

ances Mancinelli to Conduct.

One of the assured facts in regard to the sea-

son at the Metropolitan Opera House next win-ter is that there will be no regular series of

Jerman performances under the management

will be given after the close of the French and

Italian performances under the direction of Director Pollini of the Stadt Theatre of Ham-

burg. Some of the artists of the Abbey & Gran

company may be engaged in these performances

but the majority of the singers will be imported

This German season may be made to take the

ow being sung. There is some possibility that

Van Dyck may come to this country under Pol-

lini's management and appear in these performances, although his terms, which are \$2,000 a

performance, are regarded as practically prohib-

performance, are regarded as practically profile-tive. These performances will be under the direc-tion of Anton Seidi. A few performances may be given in termanduring the season—"Tristan and Isolde," for Instance and these will also be under Seidi's direction. Luigi Mancinelli is to return next year as director of the French and Italian operas.

The German performances at the Metropoli-tan last winter were not successful from a

place of the usual supplementary opera which is

of Abbey & Grau. A season of German opera

GREAT TOPICS.

AGAINST THE UNITED STATES.

The Canadian Pacific Plot. THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-SIT! It is quite true that the Canadian Government have agreed to introduce a bill before Parliament expires the purchase from the Canadian Pacific Railway Company of 12,000,000 acres of its land subsidy at \$2 per acre, or \$24,000,-000, and for the transfer of the Intercolonial Railway to the Canadian Pacific, as a subsidy for a line of fast steamers from Montreal in the summer, and Halifax in the winter, to Liverpool. The Intercolonial is 1,100 miles long. If bonded by the Canadian Pacific at \$20,000 per mile, it will yield that corporation

If these two schemes can be put through this or the succeeding Parliament, it will give the railway company \$44,000,000 in cash to pay floating debts, make extensions, pay for steam ships, and create a fund for future dividends. The inducement for the Canadian Pacific to se cure the return to power of the present Canadian Government is therefore very great.

The gigantic proportions of the swindle clearly indicate the pressing demands upon the railway company for fluancial aid. E. N. H., in THE Strof this date, says: "There are certain interests in the United States that will not permit this law to be repealed." This remark refers to the bonding regulations. The chief support of the Canadian Pacific in this country is an important banking house in New York city. When the most hostile anti-American corporation upon this continent is thus supported. It is not surprising that there is delay in abolishing the

onding regulations.

Sir Charles Tupper's mission to Canada is to pass the two measures referred to above, in the interest of the Canadian Pacific. He found the Manitoba school question threatened the overthrow of the Tory party in Canada and with it the hope of the railway company for further aid, upon a large scale, from the public treasury. He has a hard road to travel. The abrogation of the bonding regulations would utterly spoil his schemes. ONTARIO. NEW YORK, April 13.

AGAINST WOMAN'S SUFFRAGE. A Lesson from Massachusetts as Regards

the Proposed Referendum.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: When the Massachusetta referendum relative to the expediency of grapting suffrage to women was decided in the negative by an overwhelming majority, it was supposed that this voice of the people would settle the question for a time, at least. The hopes of the home-loving women were defeated, however, for no sooner had the schusetts Legislature convened last winter than they were besieged by petitions, leaf-lets, and personal application for the granting of Presidential and municipal suffrage to wo men. It had been customary to appoint a legislative suffrage committee, but this the legislators wisely concluded was not necessary this year, as the people had decided the question. The suffragists, not to be beaten, then ap Municipal Election Committee, and the License Committee. The claims urged by them were the old theories that over and over again have been proved to be faliacies.

But there was a glimmering of hope for the suffragists when the question of allowing women to vote for license was brought up. The pedestal upon which the women of this country and century have been placed, through the chivalry of men, seemed to hold a being so perfeet that the liquor question would be settled by prohibitory laws if women could have the suffrage; but it was shown that out of 1,100 applications for license in Boston, 491 bore the names of women as partners.

The kernel in the nut of the above statements is the fact that the suffragists of New York State propose presenting a bill for allowing the present voting population of the State

They hope to influence those legislators who are opposed to woman's suffrage with the fal-Inclous hope that the people's voice will settle question. There is no question in the mind of any thoughtful person as to the result of the people's vote. The men in New York State would be governed by the wishes of the women to whom they owe allegiance, and the women who are opposed to receiving the suf-frage outnumber the suffragists 4,000 to 1. by the following quotation from Mr. Catt has

That this statement is not overdrawn is proved by the following quotation from Mr. Catt, husband of Mrs. C. Catt, the organizer of the national suffrage association: "New York, with a white population of 6,000,000, has only 1,000 organized suffragists, or only twenty-seven organized suffragists to each 100,000 of her white population."

Until the suffragists can show at least 1,000,000 women who desire suffrage, our legislators should obey the will of the great majority of the women, who are opposed to suffrage; and they should not sanction the action of the few clamoring women, even by giving them a hearing. These women claim equal rights with men. They claim that they do not ask for chivalry or any courtesy denied to men, would so slight a percentage of men who wished to revolutionize the suffrage policy receive a hearing year in and year out? Would it not be said to them: "You presented your arguments to the Constitutional Convention. They had there a full and even generous hearing, and the Convention decided by a large majority that it would not be wise or for the good of the State to grant your request. We believe the Convention to have seted in accordance with the views of the people in general, and we refuse to act in opposition to what they thought best."

This should be the position of our legislators regarding woman suffrage.

New York, April 12.

New York, April 12.

QUICK-BURNING TENEMENTS.

The Department of Buildings Objects ously to This Change of the Law. TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: The result of the very laborious work of the Tenement ission last year was the passage of the Tenement House act, since which time it ing houses in this city which are not comparawided with a reasonable amount of light and troduced into the Legislature to amend the present law. This bill is thoroughly victous. The result of its passage would be the erection of fire-trap tenements, constructed with little regard to sanitary conditions. This bill, therefore, is of vital interest to every citizen of New York, for the improper construction of such buildings has a most injurious effect upon t e health and morality, not only of the occupants thereof, but of the whole community. The objections to the proposed law are as follows:

First-The present law permits tenement and ledging houses to cover only 65 per cent. of the lots on which they are erected, save that they may cover 75 per cent, on condition that the light and ventilation are materially improved. Under the proposed law such buildings may cover 78 per cent, and no condition is exacted of improved light and ventilation.

Second-The proposed law will permit the first floors of such buildings, if they are to be used as storerooms, to extend back to within ten feet of the rear line of the building lots. thereby reducing the yard space more than one

Third-The proposed law will permit the basement stairs to be connected with the main stairway. The chief of the Fire Department has stated that he considers this change "little short of criminal."

Fourth-The proposed law abolishes the pres ent requirement of an open area in front of the cellar of such buildings for the purpose of the

proper light and ventilation thereof. ber of buildings that may be erected without fireproof staircases under the proposed law is greatly increased. Now all tenement houses over five stories high must be provided with fireproof staircases; the proposed law will per-

since they are considered very dangerous in case of fire. These restrictions are abolished by the proposed law.

Eighth—The present law provides that all sleeping rooms of tenements must contain at least one window having an opening of at least twelve square feet, admitting light and air directly from the street or yard. This provision is also done away with.

The effect of the proposed law would be to cheapen the cost of construction of tenements and greatly increase the profit of investment therein. Can it be doubted, therefore, that these advocating its passage are doing so from an entirely selish motive? Those opposing it are men of experience and public spirit, whose opposition is based solely on the ground that the passage of the law would have a most injurious effect, not only upon the poorer classes, but upon the whole community.

EDWARD STURGES HORMER.

Asst. Attorney to the Department of Buildings.

CLUBS AND THE LIQUOR LAW.

An Exhaustive Review of Pertinent Legal Decisions of the Past-Where We Are At.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir : I think it s now possible to gather from the decision of the Court of Appeals a correct opinion as to the Excise law applicable to clubs, though it is difficult to reconcile the last two opinions of that court upon this subject.

In October, 1889, there came before the Court of Appeals the case of the People agt. Andrews, reported 115 N. Y. 427, which arose under the Excise law of 1857. The head note of that case is as follows:

"Where a person, acting as agent or steward of an unincorporated association formed for social purposes, upon the request of a member thereof deposes, upon the request of a member thereof, de-livers to a person not a member ilquors belonging to the association and receives pay therefor, although from the member, the transaction constitutes a sale within the meaning of the Exciselaw; and, it appearing that neither the steward nor the association had obtained a license therefor, such sale is a violation of its provisions."

In the course of the opinion, which was unanimous, the court says:

"The trial Judge, in submitting the case to the jury, assumed that the liquors belonged to the club, and, waiving the question as to the liability of the defendant for liquors sold or delivered to the members of the club, said, in substance, "that where any person, acting as agent or steward of such an associa tion, does, upon request of a member, deliver to a person not a member liquors belonging to that asso-ciation and takes pay for it, although from that member, the transaction constitutes a sale within the meaning of the statute, and the offence charged in the indictment is complete." In that we find no error. The liquor belonged to the association, not a legal entity as a corporation, but as joint owners or tenants in common. I do not say that that circum-stance distinguishes this case from one where the liquor is owned by an incorporated club; that need not be considered; it is the character in which they act. Five hundred men buy a quantity of liquor; they store it and appoint an agent to manage it. On the application of one of the 500 the agent separates a small quantity from the mass of liquor, fixes its value, delivers the quantity so separated as directed, and receives its value or price in money. What is that but a sale ? It is not an evasion of the statute, it is a violation of it."

In the recent opinion in the Adelphi Club case, which arose under the act of 1892, the same court says:

"We are aware that it has been generally understood that this court in that case [the Williams case] intended to hold clubs liable under the statute, and that the General Term in several instances have sub-sequently so held, resting their decision upon that ase. But such was not the intention of this court and to that extent its determination has been misur derstood. The question here presented must, there fore, be regarded as undecided and still open for con-

They then proceed to consider the case before They say, in apparent conflict with the

language used in the Andrews case: " Liquors, as well as other supplies, are distributed to its members upon the written order of the member at a price fixed by the officers of the club designed to cover the purchase price and disbursements in serving. These orders pass to the steward or treasurer of the club and are charged against the member, who settles therefor monthly. We think that the transaction did not amount to a sale within the meaning of the statute. It was but a distribution among the members of the club of the property that belonged to them. The fact that a payment was made does not change the character of the act, for it was but the means adopted by which each member could receive his own and not that belonging to his fellow member.

The payment went into the treasury to ultimately restore that which he had taken."

The court does not attempt to reconcile the conflict in its language in these two cases, but seems to take the position that the alleged club in the Andrews case was a mere sham, got up to avoid the Excise law, though in that case the court expressly said what was done was not an evasion but a violation of the law, and, referring to a Massachusetts case, said:

" In that case the defendant was convicted because the scheme on which he relied was deemed an evasion of the License law. We do not regard that question as before us, and if there are observations, in the variance with those already expressed, we cannot yield to them. We put our decision upon the sole ground that the acts of the defendant were, as in the indictment, in violation of our statute, and that upon the evidence he was rightfully convicted."

Without attempting to do what the Court of Appeals does not attempt, and only suggesting that it is not surprising that the meaning of the Court of Appeals in the Andrews case was misunderstood by several General Torms, I suggest that it is possible to arrive at a fairly definite conclusion as to what the decision of the Court of Appeals will be as to the effect of the Raines bill on clubs.

It would seem, then, that we are to understand that the decision in the Andrews case that the separation of a small portion of the supply of liquors from the mass for the purpose of enabling the alleged member of the club to drink it was a sale because there was in law no club and no members, and that the transaction was the same, so far as the purchaser was concerned, as an ordinary sale over a bar. On the other hand, we are to understand that the transaction in the Adelphi case was not a sale, because there was a bona fide ciub and a bona fide member, and when he called for a portion of the liquor to be delivered to him and received it, it was, as the court say in the Adelphi case, because "each member is in equity an equal owner in common, and that the delivery was but the means adopted by which each member could receive his own, and not that be-

was but the means adopted by which each member could receive his own, and not that belonging to his fellow member." though the amount received by the member might be larger than his proportionate part of the common stock in which he was interested.

This seems to indicate the narrow but perhaps definite line of separation between legality and illegality, so far as the clubs are concerned. The rules may be fairly stated as follows:

First—A genuine club, formed for some purpose other than drinking, may deliver liquor to its members without requiring a license or violating the law against sales on Sunday. Let it be noted in passing that a bogus club may not so do. Good faith is in general the test.

Second—In the Williams case the liquor was paid for by a member, but it was in part, at least, delivered to one not a member. In neither court does that fact seem to have been regarded as important in deciding the question of legality.

Third—It seems to be implied by the Adelphi opinion that a club formed merely for drinking purposes necessarily comes within the law, and that it cannot sell to members on Sunday nor without a license on a week day, and that would seem to be clearer under the Haines bill, because that attacks the business of trafficking in liquors. Any club, to escape the law, must have some bona fide business other than that of distributing liquors.

Fourth—What will constitute a bona fide club with its business is a little hard to say, and will probably in each specific case have to bedecided for itself.

I remember that I was a member of a committee formed over forty years ago in Hos-

with its business is a little hard to say, and will permit the seminated by the proposed law will permit the seminated that it was a member of a committee. As at each meeting the report showed that it was a member of a committee. As at each meeting the report showed the proposed law half in the proposed law half in the proposed law is the proposed law in the propo

draws case, which was reversed by the Court of Appeals unanimously, he now gives the opinion in the Adelphi Club case on behalf of an equally unanimous opinion of the Court of Appeals. GOSSIP OF THE THEATRE.

POINTS FOR AND AGAINST "THE VILLAGE POSTMASTER." GRORGE BLISS.

PUBLIC SCHOOL BEFORM the Theashing Machine with the Under The New Measure Undemorrate and Alfined Invention of the Hero Makes a Tubiese that Wins Applouse Isabel Cos Looks Too Young in "Mis Absent Boy." most Unique in Its Provisions, TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: If you can

pare me the space in your columns I should like to call attention to a phase of public school reform in the compromise bill now before Mayor Strong that does not appear to have received the full consideration which it deserves. This bill does away with the services of the school trustees, and the arguments of its supporters have been widely taken for granted. They have asserted that the trustee system has are not surpassed but are quite equalled by the been abandoned by all other cities as obsolete and useless, and that New York alone clings to this antiquated principle. On this point there is a general misstatement of the truth. Philadelphia to-day, in addition to a Board of Education of thirty-seven members, elects a local Board of twelve school trustees for each ward. Nearly all the cities of the country have one general Board, the members of which, as in Brooklyn, are divided into committees in charge of the several schools, with duties the same as those of the trustees in New York. This is the general principle which prevails in England. and in the republic of Switzerland, whose schools are of high rank. Opposed to the Board system are the extreme centralized systems of on well-appointed farms, and the flalls are sup-Europe, in which the desire of contralized Govposed to be long and strong steel teeth set ernments to direct its citizens from infancy in a cylinder. At the opposite side of this places the whole scheme of school administramachine, at the right of the audience, is

places the whole scheme of school administration, city and country, under State officers. Net
neither Germany nor France excludes the treatee principle. In both these nations there are
local school officers serving in every school district, without salary, whose functions are practically those of the New York school trustees.
The recognized and arowed purpose of these
officers in these Governments is to maintain tha
local interest of the people in the public schools.
This is also a chief cause for the existence of
the school trustee in New York. The Read of
Education has no direct local supervision. The
trustee is the mediator between parents and
teachers, between teacher and principal, in adjusting the innumerable differences and minor
details of a great system. He is not now leave that
that it is better to make the Beard of Education
responsible for the selection of its school trustrees. Charges of corruption or collusion among
the trustees have sheen almost unknown. The
120 trustees have sheen sheen better consible to select. They serve without pay, and
many of them possess an invaluable knowledge
of the schools, acquired in years of excertione,
Among these trustees have been Peter Cooper,
John Stephenson, Fro Orick W. Devoe, William
C. Whitney, E. Eliery Anderson, Henry R.
Beekman, and many of the specimens of contents of the charts with all unknown
but whose services have sheen of equal value to
the city. Some Fine contents the sheet of the surface and to
lodge the duties with all such services and to
lodge the duties with all such services and to
lodge the duties with all officials in a central
body. In civil service the Examining Board

The responsibility of the chart
appointing Board. Their appointments and
the city should be proash to be select. They serve without pay, and
many of them possess an invaluable knowle the trustees have been almost unknown. The 120 trustees have always been and to-day will be found as representative a body of citizons, in all trades and professions, as it would be nossible to select. They serve without pay and many of them possess an invaluable knowledge of the schools, acquired in years of experience. Among these trustees have been Peter Cooper. John Stephenson, Froserick W. Devoe, William C. Whitney, E. Ellevy Anderson, Henry R. Beekman, and many others less widely known, but whose services have been of equal value to the city. Some of the most efficient members of the Board of Education have served for years as school trustees. This compromise bill proposes to dispense with all such services and to lodge the duties with paid officials in a central body. In civil service the Examining Board does not appoint, but this bill proposes to make the superintendents both as examining and an appointing Board. Their appointments and transfers will number 1.500 or more yearly, and the superintendents will over their own appointments to the Central Board of Education.

Under the bill which the Board of Education has proposed, the influence of the trustee is retained, and it is intended that every school shall have the supervision of one or more local trustees. The school trustee has no longer the direct appointment of teachers. He selects them from an eligible list passed upon by the superintendents, and these selections are invariably made with the advice of the principal under whom the teacher is to serve. It would be difficult to conceive a system at once so simple, which prevents by its distribution the centralization of any patronage in the amointment of teachers, and one which at the same time is further removed from all influences and better calculated to secure qualified candidates. The office of school trustee has always given rise to an active emulation in school districts. This has been particularly so in the down-town wards, where there is often not a single appointment of a teacher for a y

CHARITIES AND SPECULATION. Mr. Bruen Has More to Say About the

Misuse of Public Contributions. TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-SO: As publicity is the best known antiseptic for corporate corruption or mismanagement, all men should rejoice that the American Tract Society, the Boards of Domestic and Foreign Missions of the Presbyterian Church, and other charitable societies have seen fit to reply to certain criticisms recently made upon their management. In answer to the reply referred to, published in this morning's SUN, permit me to say:

I. That all the funds of the Tract Society should be considered as acquired for benevolent purposes and should be so used. All money given to the society is given for benevolent purposes and should not be used in erecting a skysoraper or in paying interest on a mort gage for \$1,250,000.

This society was not incorporated as a money making institution, but as a charitable one. In the words of its charter, it was incorporated "to make known the gospel of Christ by means of the publication and distribution of tracts and religious literature," not to build gigantic structures for the purposes of gain in renting out offices to tenants.

The society is quite unable to occupy one tenth of its new building for the purposes of its creation, and, as I am informed, does not occupy any portion of it, but rents premises on Twenty-third street for these purposes. A charitable or religious society might with as much reason own and operate a railroad, water works,

table or religious society might with as much reason own and operate a railroad, water works, or steamboats as one of these enormous structures, which are more like manufactories than anything else. The real estate on which the building stands was in part given to the society to be held by it "rout free for the purposes of the society." It can hardly be called rent free when interest on \$1,250,000 in gold coin has to be paid. The other part of the real estate on which the building stands was recently purchased by the society.

The Rev. George Shearer and W. W. Rand do not tell us where the society gets the maney to speculate in real estate if not from the donations of the benevolent.

It is nanswer to the statement of the Rev. Dr. William C. Roberts. Secretary of the Prosbyte-fan Hoard of Hone Missions, that "it is not true that the Presbyte-fan building has a million-dollar mortgage on it." I would reter him to liber 35 of section 3 of Mortgages, at mage 115, in the Register's Office of the city of New York, where he will find a mortgage dated Nov. 30, 1804, given by the Boards of Home Missions and Foreign Missions of the Presbyterian Church to the Seamen's Heak for Savings for one million of dollars, due Nov. 30, 1804.

Iff. In answer to General Areut Tolman of the Poor, I reiterate my former statements that their annual renerits do not make it bale how they use the money intrusted to them, how much has been wasted. Why, why do the societies not make a cean hreast of it and tell us what salary each and every employee of the society receives? What necentaics of our gifts your statements and of the emplanents of office; the time has come of the emplanents of the expenses, salaries, &v.?

LIVE IOPICS ABOUT TOWN.

The mechanical device in "The Village Postmaster" at the Fourteenth Street Theatre is a calism of rural life. The buzz-saw, the fire engine, the elevator, the horse race, the "too umerous to mention" incidents of purely ma-erial adjuncts to dramatic interest which have thrashing machine. When the set for the third act of "The Village Postmaster" is revealed by the rising of the drop curtain, the stage is nearly filled by the machinery, which is to achieve a situation just as the drop falls again at the end of the act. At the back of the stage and stage of decay. Directly in front of it, in the middle of the stage, stands a huge stack of wheat. This is secon to be "practical" by the bad boy mounting it from behind and sliding off at intervals. From the top of the wheat stack a silde or chute leads down left (at the right of the audience) to the thrashing machine, which looks very like the implement familiar

and Mme. Nordica stepped forward with a smile to accept it.

Jean de Reszke thrusthis hands into the basket and drew forth a large blue plush lewel case and handed it to Mme. Nordica, and she opened it and showed 255 diamonds glittering in their platinum setting. As soon as they caught sight of the brilliant treasure the spectators renewed their plaudits, and the curiain was lowered. It was raised once more, and Nordica appeared crowned with the beautiful tlars.

Attached to the basket was a large envelope containing the following address to Mme. Nordica: proprietor. During the last two days the clubs and hotels up town have commenced to put out their flowers, the Union League Ciub having led the dica:
To Sus. Nordice:
We beg your acceptance of the accompanying ornament as a token of regard from some of your friends and admirers, and in recognition of your deserved artists success, of which, as your compatriots, we are justly proud. others with its baskets of pansies, which were displayed on Tuesday. The Waldorf also devotes itself to pansles this year, and the presence of the flowers recalls the fact that public exhibitions of them grow fewer and fewer This brief greeting bore the engrossed signa-tures of the 128 denors. exhibitions of them grow fewer and fewer every year in New York. The Vanderbilt houses have no facilities for showing flowers beyond the small displays in the yards at Fifty-lirst street, and the magnolias in Pierpont Morgan's yard are really the most noticeable evidences of the approach of spring afforded by any of the yards of New York's wealthy men. The new Astor house on upper Fifth avenue, as well as the Gould house, afford no opportunities for exterior display of flowers. Even the window boxes, which were at one time seen often in New York houses, are nowadays very rare. mann, and Seitz.

There may be two opinions or even more regarding Mme. Nordica's conception of the char-acter of Elsa, but no one could venture to dis-

possession the late Prof. Botts's Stradieseins have migrated down in a body to attend his trial. No more remarkable crowd was ever brought together at a public trial. The demeanor of the people now is onite as unusual as it was at the first, although the greater formality of the court checks their free comments and criticisms on the remarks and testimony of one another. They are nearly all foreigners, and they are sharply divided in their sympathies between two sides. The preliminary examinations, which resulted in the defendant's discharge, wound up in a scene of polyglot confusion, and the opinions which the different musicians, dealers, and experts expressed of one another under the excitement of the moment were surprisingly unrestrained and emphatic. The preparation of the case on the part of the presention in the prevention of the fact that all the difficult, and the witnesses have proved an unmanageable and uncertain lot. It was agreed, when the case was up for the first time, that its difficulties are se chiefly from the fact that all the persons intimately connected with it were mosfelans and as little able to act with ordinary businesslike conduct in such a case as they are in the usual affairs of life. One of the witnesses at the examinations was flement, the violinist, who played on the instrument in dispute, after having modestly admitted that his performance would be no real test of the violinis quality, since he "could make a \$4 violin sound as well as an old Cremona instrument." The personal equation has been a very important factor all through the trial. it; of the court checks their free comments and It is practically certain that Walter Damrosch

wards were least, and the singers will not be compelled to make their reputation when they visit these places again. So, with a less expensive organization, Mr. Damrosch's chances of profit there seem better than they were last year, and doubtless he will return to see whether or not his investment last year can be realized on. A probable reason for his delay in making any announcement of his plans is found in the fact that an effort is to be made to secure a guarantee from a number of the towns which the company will visit. St. Louis raised a guarantee fund of \$8,000 for Mr. Damrosch as soon as it became known that his season there had failed financially, and other towns, including Philadelphina. Which is said to have raised such a wife as old Mrs. Gilbert used to represent to well in the baly adaptations ten years ago. She was domestic, rather domineering, and maybe a bit shrewish; but she was unsuspecting and kind y. Isabel toe, who played the role, is an admirable actress, who never falls to bring out the significance of every word she speaks. If there is a point in a sentence, she may be safely relied on to reveal it intelligently. She does this with her speeches in "His Absent Boy," and, so far as her conception of the part goes, she plays it admirably. But the point of view from which she approached the character was entirely wrong. She dressed it like a woman of very pronounced views on fashion, and not of the best kind either. She wore an enormous corsage houghet of violets, and looked twenty years too young. That destroyed the strength of the main situation immediately. No amount of skill or intelligence in her acting could restore the necessary illusion. Miss Coe acted as well as she always does, but it was to some extent futile. The second half of the second act is the itveliest part of the new farce. Then the action is rapid and diverting. The mistake of the lover for the field house of the lover for the play, and the situations that result are camic. There has been great improvement in the performance, and many of the early mistakes in the acting have been remedied. failed financially, and other towns, including Philadelphia, which is said to have raised \$40,000 as a guarantee for a long season, are expected to make the financial returns of a visit of the company assured. As soon as all these places have been heard from, Mr. Damrosch will doubtless announce his plan for next season.

Another evil result of the deadly quick lunch has come to light, and the complaint has a

"I've noticed," said a man, "that every per son who acquires the quick-lunch habit gets fat so soon as he has come under the regular influence of the system. Men who had been thin their whole lives have begun to acquire noticeable stomachs, and others with a disposition to stoutness take on fiesh rapidly. It is perfectly plain to see why it happens. These dairy inneheous supply bread, bread, bread, the most fattening thing a man can eat, unless it be the cakes and pastry that supplement the bread. There is sugar in most of the bread, and it is impossible to get any one thing in these places which does not have a tendency to make a man fat. I've watched it in a dozen cases, and there has not been an exception. It's all right for the thin men, but for the fat men it's dreadful. It's so much cheaper, too, for a man to get fat than to keep thin. When hacommences to diet and centine himself to such things as meat and saids, his luncheon costs him three or four times as much as it would if he could eat the sand whiches and the cakes, and the quality of the food is not so good. Some philanthropist ought to open a lunch place where a man can eat cheaply and still keep his figure. But I don't see how he could make it pay. Something has to be done, however, to keep us all from getting fat, because we cannot afford to pay for anything but doughnuts, sandwiches, cakes, and mix." ence of the system. Men who had been thin

One of the "new school" newspapers an nounced yesterday that Mme. Nordica was living at the Imperial Hotel with "her husband and maid," and many people who read it realized that she must be living there in an ex-tremely quiet manner to have kept the news of

An attractive and interesting concert will be

given at the Metropolitan Opera House next To-day's Concert for the Day Nursery.

The concert to be given this afternoon at Abbey's Theatre for the benefit of the French Day Nursery includes selections by Mme, Calvé, and Messra Planoon, Lubert, and Seppill of the Grand Opera Company, and the noted soluista Rivards and Lachaume. Mme. taive, under whose auspices the benefit is given, is an-nunced for a full dozen selections.

FLINT'S FINE FURNITURE.

Stock. Factory prices.

One of the large hotels near the Grand Cenral Station, which before the passage of the Raines law was noted for its liberality in the natter of free lunch, has adopted an effective method of impressing on its patrons how much they lose under the new law. The table stands in its old piace, covered, as usual, with a white linen cloth, and the dishes still occupy their familiar positions on it. But they are all empty, and the knives and forks, the pile of clean napnew thing on the stage. The wain and oxen of "The Old Homestead" are outdone in effective monument to some happier time. The barkeeper in another hotel, which has been famous for the sausages that were kept simmering in a chating dish after 5 o'clock, said that the business of the establishment had fallen off fully one-half since the atcilition of the sausages. Formerly the place was crowded from 4 o'clock until 7, and many of its patrons were actors. The Raines bill will fall heavily on the restantants in the new French quarter, and one of these, which has been established for a long time, has decided to close its doors. It was a place visited by many of the French actors and singers, and it was famous for its plain cooking or cusine burgesise. The cooks were women: there was no food to be had without ordering it beforehand, and the prices were high. But the patronage was limited, and for this reason its proprietor has announced that he will not keep open after the first of next month. A number of the smaller restaurants west of Sixtharenue, and on the streets lying immediately above Twenty-third, will probably all share the sams fate. Although Americans patronize them considerably, their real support comes from foreigners, who want wine with their meals and are not content to go without it. The quality ness of the establishment had fallen off fully considerably, their real support comes from for-eigners, who want wine with their meals and are not content to go without it. The quality of the wine is such that their insistence on it is rather a cause for wonder. But they do re-quire it, and at the price it is served with the dinners there is no possibility of profit or even existence under the itaines law for the proprietor.

> The same interesting crowd of spectators that attended the preliminary examinations of the violin dealer who is charged with having in his

and Italian operas.

The German performances at the Metropolitical last winter were not successful from a financial point of view, and the regular German season of ten nights and two matiness was not liberally attended. At one matines on a Thursday "Lohengrin" was given with the two lot Resakles, Nordica, Brema, and Seial, and a better cast could not have been found in the whole world. But the attendance was pitifully small. The German performances which proved profit able were those of "Tristan and Isolde," given on the regular subscription nights. None of the German singers excepting Herr Walnoefer and Fraulein Loia Heeth is now under contract with Abbey & Grau. The engagements of the others have terminated, and they have been the local profitable feature of the season. Herr Walnoefer got \$15,000 for only a few appearances and Frau von Januschovsky got \$4,000 for as small a part in the season's work. Mr. Grau breathed a sigh of relief yesterday when he said that the German season was about at an smiller Walnoefer's contract expires on May I. Signor Mancinell has been in Italy all this winter. In Nanles and Rome he conducted unprevedentedly successful productions of "Die Walking." He has fluished his opera, "Hero and Leander," which is to be sung in concert form this suring at the Norwich festival in England. He will conduct again at Covent Garden this summer. The news of his return is not unexpected, as it was known that he was suxious to come and had proved valuable in many ways to his managers.

Juring next montal the opera house will be devoted to concerts and ballet performances. Sunday evening with the entire orchestra of bunday evening with the entire orchestra of the grand opera under the direction of Mr. Anton Seidl. There will be a number of soloisis in addition to the orchestra, namely, Mme. Frances Saville, Mme. Soids Sealch, and Mile. Lola liceth, and Signer i remonial, MM. Plan-con, and Victor Mourel. M. T. Adamowski, the violinist, will also be heard.

Many choice pieces in the new Spring

will have an opera company next season, al-though he has not yet made any positive statement on the subject. But the important reason for continuing his company seems to be that in the South he lost a large amount of money, which he may be able to recover next season. and the effort seems to be worth the struggle. The artistic success of his company was great, even in those towns in which the financial re-wards were least, and the singers will not be

foundation of scientific probability.

tremely quiet manner to have kept the news of her husband's presence from the public and her friends. Mms. Nordica's matrimonial history is very well known, and it has been romantle if rather uncomfortably undecided in some of the details. Her husband went up in a balloon some time ago and, so far as people know, never came down, although reports of his having been seen in various parts of the world have been printed from time to time. Mme. Nordica has borne herself under these rumors with her characteristic composure, and her own indifference to them has led persons to believe that she is certain that Mr. Gower is mit likely to revisit the scenes of her life. He had been supposed to be dead for saven years, when two scacons ago she amounced that she was engaged to marry Zoltan Doehme, a young liungarian baritone, whom she met in London. Through her influence he sang at Hayreuth, and he is now devoting himself to tenor rokes. But the marriage never took place, and nowaday a thore is no talk of it. The marriages of prima domas seem attended with even more than the ordinary degree or uncertainty. The marriage of sibyl Sanderson to Antonio Terry has not yet taken place, although it was scheduled for two years ago. Sunday Concert to the Opera House,

Fort William, Porto Rico. 2:00 P. M. Seminole Charleston. Rio Grande, Brunswick. Satt Saturday, April 18. Salf Saturday, April 18
La Touraine, Havre. 12:15 A. M.
Firuria, Liverpool. 6:45 A. M.
Werra, Grinos 8:60 A. M.
Werra, Grinos 8:60 A. M.
Ameterdam, Rotterdam. 7:60 A. M.
Ameterdam, Rotterdam. 7:60 A. M.
Phornicia, Hawning 9:60 A. M.
Allegbany, Kingston 10:30 A. M.
Allegbany, Kingston 10:30 A. M.
Comanche, Charleston
Loddsqua, New Orleans
Concho, Galveston

Gibraltar.

By ansea. Bretten Gibraltar Gibraltar Jacksons April 19 April 19 April 19 Due Priday, April 17. Augusta Victoria Thingvalla La Guasra Savannah ... Due Saturday, April 18.

Hayre New Orleans.

Havana

Due Peceday, April 21. London Antwerp.

RAISING A MAN

May be all right in "poker," but it shouldn't hold good in tailoring. Running twenty-six stores throughout the country, and eight right in this city alone, enables us to make you a suit, overcoat, or covert coat to measure for

DIAMONDS FOR NORDICA.

A TIARA FROM 198 OF HER FRIENDS

IN NEW YORK SOCIETY.

Benutiful Crown of 283 Gems Set in

Platinum Handed Over the Footlights to the Singer After the First Act of "Lohen-

grin" at the Metropolitan Last Night.

Mme. Nordica was the brilliant star of the

performance of "Lohengrin" at the Metro-

politan Opera House last night, and she was

crowned with the \$5,000 tiars of diamonds pre-

sented by her admirers in swell society in this

A great throng of lovers of music gathered

In the Opera House to witness the presentation.

which recalled the memorable presentation

to Nilsson during the first season of the old

Metropolitan.

The presentation was made with marked

simplicity after the tumultuous close of the

first act. The curtain rose to the echoing shouts of the audience, and wreath after

wreath was thrown to the handsome singer,

who appeared hand in hand with Jean De

Those in the front rows had seen a large

basket of beautiful roses standing behind Con-

ductor Seidl's chair. This he lifted when the

hearty hand-clapping had somewhat sub-ided, and Mme. Nordica stepped forward with a smile

"Lobensein" at the Oners.

"Lohengrin" was presented last night at the

Mesers. Jean and Edouard de Reszke, Kasch-

pute the surpassing excellence of her vocal

Last night she was in fine voice, and sang

throughout the opera with lovely tone

and intelligent expression, seeming, indeed, inspired by the exceptional character
of the occasion to a display of unwonted emotional power. Of Jean de Reszke's Lohengrin it
was once the fashion to speak with a shade of
critical disapproval, but experience and comparisons must have taught us all that he
is not to be approached in the rôle by any tenor
within our present knowledge. Edouard is
scarredy less admirable as King Henry.
Mile. Olitzka sang the part of Ortrud for the
first time in this city, and, notwithstanding the remembered excellence of many
of her predecessors, she must be credited
with a distinct success, so much so that she,
with Mmc. Nordica, was honored with a special
recall after the duet of act second.

Herr Seidi and his orchestra contributed
largely to the general merit of the performance.

largely to the general merit of the performance

Concert of Miss Howson's Pupils.

A pleasant little concert was given yesterday

afternoon under the direction of Miss Emma

Howson, in which the music was furnished by

The entertainment was offered with the prin

cipal object of introducing Miss Paulina Ingre

Johnson to public notice, and the young lady showed herself to be the possessor of a voice of exceptionally agreeable quality and great flexibility.

The other young men and women concerned did some creditable work and shared in the general appliance of the friendly audience.

Fire Board Will Appeal Mitchel's Case,

At the regular weekly meeting of the Fir

Board yesterday morning ex-Judge Donohue

served on the Fire Commissioners the order of

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

MINIATURE ALMANAC -THIS DAY, Sun rises ... 5 19 | Sun sets ... 6 41 | Moon sets .. 10 41 HIGH WATER—THIS DAY. Sandy Hook. 9 15 | Gov. Island. 9 31 | Hell Gate.. 11 20

Arrived-WEDNESDAY, April 15.

Arrived - WEDNESDAT, April 18.

8a Teutonic, Cameron, Liverpoot.

8a Havel. - Southampton.

8a Havel. - Southampton.

8a Guerath, McDeugail, 8a Lucia.

8a Coorado. Whitton, Hull.

8a City of Washington. Rurley, Havana.

8a Goiden Fiecce, Yeats, Kingston.

8a Myanoke, Jenney, Richmond.

8a Schleswig, Hackbarth, Jonaives.

8a Seminole, Chichester, Charleston.

8a Eilhu Thompson. Garlick, Gibara.

8a Henefactor, Townsend, Philadelphia.

U. S. cruiser New York, from Hampton Roads.

[For later arrivals see First Page.]

ARRIVED OUT.

Sis Francisco, from New York for Hull, passed the Isle of Wight, as Manifoba, from New York for London, passed the Isle of Wight, bs Bonn, from New York for Bremen, passed the

Salled From Foreign Forey.

Sa Trave, from Southampton for New York,
Se Braunschweig, from Napies for New York,
Se Manadam, from Rotteriann for New York,
Se Palatia, from Hauburg for New York,
Se Panama, from Paulilas for New York,
Se Monedalen, from Palormo for New York,
Se Wirginia, from Settin for New York,
Se Hesperia, from Settin for New York,
Se Hesperia, from Mesalua for New York,
Se Irrawaddy, from Newis for New York,

SAILED PRON DOMESTIC PORTS.

OUTGOING STRANSHIPS.

Sail To-morrow

Vessel Serita 8:00 P. M. 8:00 P. M.

achievement in the part.

some of her pupils.

No More \$15 No Less.

Week in and week out we cut up on an average 4,000 yards of cloth for the 1,200 suits and overcoats ordered in our New York Salesrooms. That is where the saving comes in to us, and the opportunity of getting clothes at wholesale to you.

WOOLLEN WAREHOUSE and Mail Order Department,

38 Walker St.

W. C. LOFTUS & CO.,

8 Branch Salesrooms in This City, 87 and 40 Beaver St. Areade Suliding, 71 Broadway, Equitable Building, 180 Broadway, 7th floor, Metropolitan in German, with a cast that in-Postal Telegraph Building, 258 Broadway, cluded Masdames Nordica and Olitzka and

579 Broadway, bet. Prince and Houston. 1,191 Broadway, near 28th st. (store). (Open evenings.) Varehouse and Mail Order Department, 88 Walker d.

Send for Samples and Self-Measurement Blanks.

Your clothes pressed and kept in repair no charge 48 Wood st., London, England.

Business Motices.

Free Mineral Waters.
Because nothing extr is charged for Vichy and
eleters, dealers often buy the cheapest stuff, and
hereby spoil your drink. Insist on getting Carl H.
schultz's, which are also urnished free.

DIED.

COULSON,—At Oxford, O., April 14, 1896, Sarah Lefevre Coulson, mother of Mrs. William S. Lyon of New Rochelle, N. Y. Interment at Mason, O.

ENNIS, -At her residence, 250 West 784 st., New York, on Wednesday, the 15th inst. Mrs. Page Cooper Dennis, widow of Edward Dennis of this city and daughter of the late Admiral George H. Funeral services at her late residence on Friday evening, 17th, at 8:80 o'clock, Norfolk, Va.

papers please copy.

MATTHEWS. On Wednesday, April 15, at his residence, 10 Pierrepont st., Brooklyn, William Matthews, a native of Aberdeen, Scotland, in the 75th year of his age. EFuneral services at Grace Church, Grace court and Hicks st., Friday, April 17, at 2 P. M. Kindly omis

McCARTHY, -On Wednesday afternoon, at his residence, 205 East 48th et., Patrick McCarthy, for-merly of Albany, N. Y., father of Matthew F., Peter J., and Maurice P. McCarthy. Funeral Friday at 2 P. M. Interment at Calvary.

requiem mass will be said for the repose of his soul Saturday morning 18th inst, at the Church of St. John the Evangelist. Albany, N. Y. Amsterdam, N. Y., and Chicago, Ili., papers please copy. D'MEALLIA,—At his residence, 407 Union st., Brooklyn, Tuesday, April 18, John O'Mealila. Funeral from St. Agnes's Church, Brooklyn, at 9:30

the Appellate Division of the Supreme Court made on Feb. 4 restoring ex-Fire Marshal James Mitchel to duty. The Commissioners accepted the service and told the ex-Judge that they had decided to carry the case to the Court of Ap-peals. SHANE, -On April 18, 1896, Ellen T., wife of Denis bhane. Relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend the funeral from her late residence, Normal College, 68th st. and Park avenue, on Thursday, April 16, at 1 P. M. Interment in Calvary Cemetery.

TITUS, -On Wednesday, April 15, 1898, Laurie L Titus, beloved daughter of Ruth A. Titus and the late Joseph R. Titus.
Relatives and friends are invited to attend the

funeral services at her late residence, 1,052 Boston av., near East 165tn st., on Friday, April 17, 1896, at a 1. M. UNDERHILL.—On Friday, at 1:80 o'clock, as Locust Valley, Ann Elizabeth Underhill, widow of George R. Underhill.

Funeral services at her late residence on arrival of 11 o'clock train from Long Island City. VOOR HIS. Suddenly, in Jersey City, Wednesday, April 15, 1896, in his 64th year, Ex-Judge Charles

Funeral from his residence, 114 Clifton place, Jersey City, Friday, April 17, at 1:30 P. M. WILLIAMS,-Richard S. Williams, at his rest dence, 115 West 42d at., April 15.

THE RENSICO CEMETERY, located on the Harlest I Railroad, forty-eight minutes ride from the Grand Central Depot. Office, 16 East 43d st.

New Bublications.

• Don't Miss It "Cleverest thing under the sun in the story-The Black Cat



Most Clever! Most Original! Most Interesting ! STORIES

Ever Published by any Magazine. For Fame, Money, or Love ? By R. Orro LENGUS. Startling Story of Mystery. A No Account Niggah! By LEONARD M. PRINCE, U. S. A. Touching tale of an

Indian fighter. A Hundred Thousand Dollar Trancel By ELGENE SHADE BISBER. Thrilling hypnotic experience. The Mistit Guwn! By Et.MER COOK BICK.

Fun in a modern woman's club. The Shifting Sand! By C. C. VAN ORS-DALL All about the man who dug his

COMPLETE: CLEVER! CAPTIVATING

